ago, in a speech delivered at Springfield, Ill. made the startling statement that every man, woman and child in the United States knew that Grover Cleveland bad been elected to the presidency by fraud, intimidation, crime and violence in the South. That declaration had been adopted as the party cry for the coming canvass by the Republican conventions which had been held. The Republican leaders were preparing the American people for a coup d' etat. What did they mean by stating that the President of the United States had been illegally and unconstitutionally elected, by stating that the Demoeratic administration was a naurpation; that we had a government established and installed by revolution? We were reducing ourselves to the level of the Mexicans and Central Americans, They were going into a canvase with the decvirtue of the suppression of the will of the majority by fraud, intimidation and crime. There was no reason why man-white or black -should vote for such a man as Governor Warmoth. The Republicans had given Louisiana a government which was a disgrace to civilization and society, and it was only because the intelli-gent men of Louisiana resisted negro domination, because the Republicans had failed to perpetuate their supremacy by the infamous machi-nations of the political machinery, that the Senator from Kansas rose to-day and in his wrath abused the Democrats of Louisiana. Instead of being abashed by the charges he threw them back into the Senator's teeth. When the Senator from Ohio and himself in that chamber witnessed the drametic political scene when the veil was drawn from the chaste body of Eliza Pinkston and the wounds exposed to the credu-lous sympathy of the Senator from Onio, from that time he considered that his judgment in reference to elections in Louisians, had become slightly perverted.

Senator Gibson followed. He said that the charges of the Senator from Kansas were an aspersion upon the character and patriotism of the Southern people. What Southern State had sought to revive slavery! What Southern States-man now advanced the doctrine of secession! Not one. They all admitted that any man who took up arms against the United States government would be guilty of treason. The Southern people were doing their best. With benevolence, with charity, with composure and firmness they were invoking all of the resources of civilization to settle this question. Adjourned.

## FREDERICK NOT SO WELL.

A Relapse Removes Hope of Permanent In provement-Danger Not Immediate. BERLIN, May 1 .- The Emperor's fever increased this evening, his expectoration is more copious, and his cough is worse. He is also suffering from headache. An attempt has been made to relieve him by inserting a new canula. During the day he was languid, and had little | duced taxation, but the journals of the House appetite. It is doubtful whether the Empress will be able to go to the Elbe provinces. The Emperor's relapse has shattered the hopes that were entertained of a permanent improvement, but there is no cause for immediate uneasiness. During the last twenty-four hours several portions of tissue have come away from the Emperor's throat. The fever was due to inflammation in the immediate vicinity of the wound through which the canula passes. The Emperor was better yesterday afternoon. The doctors are hopeful that the symptoms have passed off. They have ordered that a tent be erected in the park for the Emperor's use in fine

That the Emperor's condition is not very serious is shown by the fact that Dr. Mackenzie drove to Berlin to-day for the first time in a week, besides walking in the park at Charlottenberg. At the establishment of Winckler, the instrument-maker, Professor Bernstein introduced Dr. Mackenzie to a patient who had been supplied with a new invention for inhaling through the nose instead of the usual capula. The advantage of this new instrument is that the air is warmed before reaching the lungs. Dr. Mackenzie examined the instrument with interest, but decided that it could not be applied in the Emperor's case as yet. The Doctor is the recipient of many breathing appliances, but has found none more

suitable than the canula.

Bismarck on Horseback. BERLIN, May 1 .- That man of innumerable surprises, Prince Bismarck, knocked the predictions of the doctors and traditions of the age edgeways to-day by mounting a long-legged roan mare that tried to jump over every house in sight, riding it at a breakneck pace out to Charlottenburg and back. Less than a week ago the physicians forbade his mounting a horse again and the Chancellor renounced riding forever with a pathetic homily on the punishment of advancing years. The papers recalled his splendid feats of horsemanship, even up to his seventy-second year, and dropped a journalistic tear over the end of Bismarck's riding. All this having been accepted and due misery felt, Prince Bismarck this morning mounted the most flery horse in his stable and galloped nearly all the way to the schloss. On his way back his reception was wonderfully warm. People waited in crowds numbering thousands at street corners and in parks, and cheered the veteran statesman to tue echo. He was vio-lently red, but in a state of beaming good

Threatened Uprising in Macedonia. LONDON, May 1.—The Foreign Office is in receipt of advices which indicate the probability of a Greek uprising in Macedonia, encouraged by Russia. If the diplomatic representations made by the British minister at Athens fail to elicit assurances of an immediate cessation of the movements threatening disturbances of the peace, England, Austria and Italy will at once send squadrons to the Pirmus.

Enssian Bribes Refused.

Soria, May 1.—Major Popoff, the commander of the garrison here, and several other officers, the defalcations recently discovered in the War Office. Major Popoff declared that he was innocent, and as an argument in his favor instanced the fact that he had refused bribes from the Russian government of 4,000 napoleons and 200,000 roubles.

No News of Stapley. LONDON, May 1.- News has been received at Zanzibar from Emin Bey, dated Nov. 2, stating that Emin had sent out reconneitering parties to look for Stanley, but was unable to hear anything of him.

Two Men Killed to a Street Duel. JACKSON, Miss., May 1 .- Gen. Wirt Adams, postmaster at this place, and John Martin, editor of the New Mississippian, this afternoon fought a street duel, and both were killed. Gen. Adams was hit in the head and Martin was hit twice. Accounts of the tragedy are conflicting, and it cannot be said who fired the first shot. The following article, published this morning, in the New Mississippian, was the immediate cause of the tragedy, though a breach has long existed between the two men:

People who do not receive the New Mississippian regularly will please remember that since we exposed the obliquities of Gen. Wirt Certificate Adams the postoffice is endeavoring to wreak its spite against this paper in every possible way. This paper has to be in the postoffice about half an hour sooner than the Republican paper here, or it is made to lie over for another mail. It is strange how mad some men will get when plain truth is told about them in print, and yet this paper is feeling remarkably well.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Jim Harris, colored, who criminally assaulted Mrs. M. Simons, at Vicksburg, Miss., Sunday night, was lynched on Monday night. Harris refused to confess to the last. It is said that he had two accomplices, but he would tell

John Rutter, aged forty-four, proprietor of a Kansas City, Mo., grecery and lodging-house, died yesterday from the effects of morphine administered by his own hand. He left a note saying that he had no home, and that his wife was untrue and wanted to get rid of him.

Business Embarrassments. Boston, May 1 .- W. C. Pope & Co., importers of varnishes, gums, etc., have made an assignment. Liabilities over \$100,000. LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 1.-Wm. I. Hunt, music dealer, has assigned. Assets, \$7,000; lia-

bilities, \$8,000. The creditors are mainly local. Steamship News.

New York, May 1 .- Arrived: Lydian Monarch, from London GLASGOW, May 1 .- Arrived: Furnessia, from New York.

Demas Barnes Dead. New York, May 1 .- Demas Barnes, a druggist and manufacturer of patent medicines, and at one time publisher of the Brooklyn Argus, and prominent in polities, died to-day, aged sixty-one years.

ANGOSTURA Bitters is known as the great regniator of the digestive organs all over the world. Have it in your house. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

PAYING THE PUBLIC

A Reduction of Nearly Nine Millions and a Quarter During the Past Month.

An Ohio Democratic Congressman Repudiates and Denounces the Mills Bill-More About the Standard Company's Methods.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

A Reduction of Over Nine Millions During the Month Just Closed.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, May 1.-The reduction in the public debt during April amounted to \$9,235,300, and since June 30, or for the ten months of the current fiscal year. \$97,795,881. The net cash in the Treasury to-day is \$110,244,969, or \$5,671,039 more than on April 1. The gold-fund balance in the Treasury has decreased about five and a half millions during the past month, and to day amounts to \$213,139,994, while the silver-fund balance to-day, exclusive of \$6,613,000 tradedollar bullion, is \$45,053,881, or about \$1,250,000 more than on April 1. National bank depositories at present hold \$61,921,294 of government money, or about three-quarters of a millio more than a month ago. Government receipts during April aggregated \$29,851,789, about one-quarter of a million less than in April last year, while expenditures were \$24,860,846, or four and half millions less than in April, 1887.

THE MILLS BILL.

Mr. McCreary Defends It, and Mr. Foran De nounces and Repudiates It.

WASHINGTON, May 1 .- On motion of Mr. Per kins, of Kansas, a Senate bill was passed grant ing a right of way through the Indian Territory to the Kansas City & Pacific Railroad Com-

The House then went into committee of the whole-Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the chairon the tariff bill, and was addressed by Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky. President Cleveland he said, had made himself conspicuous before the whole country by the wisdom and courage exhibited in his annual message, when he recommended tax reform and a reduction of the surplus. Congress should long ago have rewould show that the repeated efforts of the Democratic party in that direction had been thwarted by gentlemen of the other side. He then turned his attention to that portion of Mr. Kelley's tariff speech in which he told of an unavoidable condition of affairs in Kentucky, and he declared that the statements made by the gentleman were marvelous and gross misrepresentations. There were but 125,000 illiter ate white persons in Kentucky, while in Peonsylvania there were 128,000 persons over ten years of age who could not read and write. He contreverted the statements of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Kelley] in relation to pauperism, and asserted that there was not a State in the Union where the laboring classes were better clad, or better fed or better housed than in Kentucky, and he called attention to the fact that the so-called pauper counties of Kentucky were Republican counties. The gentleman had spoken of Kentucky as being under the control of the whisky trust. The gentleman evidently forgot that, last year, New York, Illinous and Ohio each paid more internal revenue taxes than Kentucky. Where Kentucky had one saloon to every 445 persons, the model State of Pennsylvania furnished one saloon to every 204 persons. He then proceeded to quote from census statistics to disprove Mr. Kelley's assertion that Kentucky was an unprogressive and

unprosperous State. Mr. Foran, of Ohio, opposed the bill. He discussed at some length and earnestly opposed the proposition to place wool on the free list. Touching upon the question of wages, he de-clared that if this bill passed the American workman would be compelled to compete with English workman, and receive the same rate of pay for his work. He protested now, and would protest under any and all circumstances, against the false assumption and suicidal declaration that the so-called Mills bill involved Democratic rinciples and Democratic duty. If it was the intention of the bill to reduce the surplus, it would prove an abortive failure. As it now stood he not only denounced it, he repudiated

and denounced it. Mr. O'Ferrall, of Virginia, supported the bill. Mr. Dorsey, of Nebraska, followed in opposition to the bill. He said that industry, and not population, created wealth. He adjured the citizens of the West either to stop trying to build up their cities, or to defeat such at tempts as were being made in the pending bill to break down industries. The President might deceive the people until the next election, but the people would then detect and undo the

The committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

THE TRUST INQUIRY.

Railway Rebates on Oil that Drove a Dealer Out of the Business.

Washington, May 1 .- The House committee on manufacturers resumed its investigation into the Standard Oil Trust this morning. Harlow Low, of Memphis, was called. He said he was engaged in buying and selling oil from persons and companies in opposition to the Standard Oil Trust. The witness was questioned at length concerning the rate of charges on the Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern railway (formerly | the weight of the blankets, the comparrison the Chesapeake & Ohio) to towns north of Memphis, to himself, and the rate to the Standard have been convicted of being connected with | Oil Trust. He said that on every barrel of oil shipped in less than car-load lots to these cities he had been, for some years past, obliged to pay first-class rates, while the Standard trust had been getting fourth-class on shipments of less than ten barrels. He had com-plained of this to B. F. Mitchell, general freight agent of the road, but had secured no redress. The witness had had a good trade with a town forty miles up the road, but had lost it because the rates were so unjust to him as compared with the Standard. Since the passage of the interstate-commerce law there had been practi-There were three railroads in that section of the country which bad discriminated against him and in favor of the Standard trust. These were the Illinois Central, formerly the Mississippi & Tennessee; the Chesapeake. Ohio & Southwestern, and the Louisville & Nashville roads. He had been practically driven out of business in localities covered by these roads.

Malcolm Lloyd, a Philadelphia oil refiner,
who was shown by testimony to have received rebates from the Pennsylvania railroad along with the Standard Oil Company, asked to be excused, and finally declined to produce a statement giving the amount of those rebates.

J. L. Dickey, assistant general freight agent of the Western & Atlantic railroad, testified that in 1866 his road advanced the rate given Mr. Rice, of Marietta, an oil shipper, opposed to the Standard, from \$35 to \$100 per car, but now

the same rates were charged to all, and through rates had been increased A. H. Logan, of Philadelphia, corroborated a statement made by his partner, State Senator Emery, to the effect that inferior and stale oil had been furnished his refinery by the Stand-

THE FUR SEAL.

Valuable Rookeries Destroyed by Indiscriminsta Slaughter-Proposed Close Season.

Washington Special. The far seal was once very abundant in many places. It is now found only on the Alaska coast, on two Russian islands in Behring sea and at the Lobos islands, belonging to Buenos Ayres, and vigilantly guarded by that government. Hunting for fur-seal rookeries was, early in the present century, a favorite venture among New England seamen, and some of the most important discoveries of seal rookeries were made by them. But they very quickly exterminated the valuable animals, though the first discoverers made large fortunes. From the South Shetland islands, off Cape Horn, 3,000,000 skins were taken in two years-and that closed out the rookery. An American sealing schooner got the first year 1,200 skins; the second year two vessels of the same owner took 30,000; the third year six vessels got only 1.700 between them. Kerguelen Land, in the Indian ocean, in twenty years yielded a million skins, but the animals were then exterminated. Massafuero, near Juan Fernandez island, yielded 50,000 skins per annum for several years, but was then

abandoned, there being no seals left. South

Georgia island, south of Cape Horn, yielded during a few years 1,200,000 skins, but this island

is no longer visited by fur-sealers. The Falkland

islands were once the resort of fur seal. On

some parts of the coast of lower California they

were also abundant many years ago. In 1854 an

in the Japan sea containing about fifty thousand seals, but in three years this was exhausted. The world's supply of sealskin jackets now comes entirely from our own rookeries in Alaska and from those on two Russian islands, and an animal which seventy years ago was found by millions in many parts of the world has at last been penned up in the Behring sea. No doubt, with such care for their preservation as the United States and Russia have given, new rookeries would be established in time in the Falkland islands, which belong to Eng-land; on the shores about and south of Cape Horn, which belong to Buenos Ayres and Chili; on islands in the Japan sea; on Desolation, Kerguelen Land and other islands south of the Cape of Good Hope, claimed by England, and elsewhere. In that case regions now dessolate and worthless would become important sources of revenue to the governments owning them, as Alaska has been a source of revenue to the United States. It is this consideration, probably, which has led England to give consideration to Mr. Bayard's proposition for an interna-

tional protection for the fur seal. The seal on the Alaskan islands have, in the eighteen years since we bought Alaska, repaid almost its entire cost. Russia received from the United States \$7,200,000, and the company to which the government leased the sole right to take seal, with the restriction to kill only males, and only a certain number each year, has paid the government in eighteen years \$6,000,-000. At the same time, reports of government inspectors show that the seal are more numer-

merous now than they were in 1870. The policy of rigidly preserving this fishery is therefore so completely justified that it is probable all governments baving coasts on which the fur seal is likely to breed will be tempted to join the United States in a mutual agreement for their preservation.

This question of the preservation of a valuable animal has no relation to another likely soon to come before the House as to the conduct of the Alaska Company, which is the lessee of the seal islands. This company has had its lesse since 1870, and holds for two or three years longer. It has been charged with wrongdoing by the present Governor of Alaska, and the House committee on fisheries has determined to ask the House to order an investigation. If it is found that the company has been guilty of wrong, it will be held accountable and punished, but that ought not to interrupt the general policy of preserving the rookeries and preventing the indiscriminate killing off of the seal, because these have proved to be an extremely valuable property of the government, the constant returns from which have justified the wisdom of the Congress which determined, in 1870, on the policy of rigid preservation.

KEEPING THE HOUSE FLAG.

John D. Chapcey, Who Has Been to Charge of the Colors Thirty-Two Years.

Washington Special. A modest, kindly man is John D. Chancey, who for thirty-two years has hoisted the flag to the top of the staff which surmounts the hall of the House wing of the Capitol. If this flag is at the staff-head, the House is known to be in seesion. The flag carries information to the distant viewer and also stands as an emblem of honor. Captain Nichols, assistant door-keeper of the House, asked Mr. Chancey to escort me to the flag dais yesterday. Through the file-room and up a series of iron stairs we clambered, and in two minutes I was looking at the national colors streaming in the warm spring breeze.

"That is a twenty-foot flag at the mast-head now," said Mr. Chancey. "I put up a fifteenfoot one on stormy days. Two flags a year are required; they fray out very quickly. Scarcely anybody else has ever thouched the House flag since it became my duty in the Thirty-fourth Congress to run up here at 12 o'clock at the beck of the assistant door-keeper. I have been jealous of the honor and of this magnificent view. I have seen Washington grow from a swamp to a great city standing beside this old flagstaff every day."

"Chancey was not here the other day," said Capt. Nicholis, as we came down. "It was the anniversary of Washington's birthday, and he knew the House was not to be in session. The Senate, you know, met for an hour, and Senator Ingalis sent word to me that it would be well if the House flag were boisted. During my temporary absence the Senate adjourned and the House flag was ordered down by my deputy. As sood as I returned to the ball word reached me from Senator Edmunds down town to the effect that the Capitol would look better if the House flag was, like the Senate flag, at the top of the mast. I requested that the flag be holsted immediately, and remarked as I did so that nobody had ever been very seriously interfered with for hoisting the flag, but a good many men had been shot for bauling it down."

THE POOR MAN'S BLANKET.

The Free-Traders Show Their Solicitude fo the Poor Man.

The free-traders have always professed a high degree of solicitude about the "poor man's blanket." They have been shrill and strenuous in insisting that the present tariff bore heavily

upon the poor man in this particular, and compelled him to pay tribute to the greed of American manufactures on extortionate prices for his blankets. People who look at these matters from the practical rather than the theoretical point of view, are aware that under the operations of protection with resulting competition among American manufactures the quality of the poor man's blanket has improved and its price diminished. It is interesting to inquire how the Mills bill takes care of the poor man's blankets.

The Mills bill imposes on all blankets a uniform duty of 40 per cent. ad valorem. Assume that the poor man buys a blanket valued at 30 cents per pound, and you will notice how the Mills bill deals with him as compared with a rich man who buys blankets worth for an example, \$1 per pound. Taking five pounds as stands thus: Poor man's blanket, original cost under present law, \$1.50; under Mills bill, \$1.50; duty, \$1.02; under Mills bill, 60 cents. the Mills bill, \$2.10; saving to the poor man under the Mills bill, 42 cents. Rich man's blanket, original cost under present law. \$5.00: duty under present law, \$3.75; under the Mills bill, \$2.00. Total cash under the present law \$8.75, under Mills bill \$7, saving to the rich man under Mills bill \$1.75. Or, expressed in percentage for the purpose of comparison, the Mills bill saves the poor man 16.7 per cent. of the cost of his blankets, while it saves the rich man 20 per cent, of the cost of his. The poor man is compelled to make his blankets last a good while. Probably a young married couple in moderate circumstances would not renew blankets oftener than once in fifteen years. Practically, therefore, the Mills bill presents itself to the workingman, and tells him that, while it may indeed be necessary to strike 35 per cent. off of his slender earnings, it will guarantee to save him almost 3 cents per annum on the cost of blankets. A rare gift to the workingman is the Mills bill.

MINOR MATTERS. Department Employes Called Upon for Funds

for Political Purposes. Special to the Indianapolis Journas. WASHINGTON, May 1.-Already agents for the political parties have been appointed to make collections in the departments of contributions towards the approaching campaigns in the way of money. The Democratic associations have a man in each one of the executive departments who collects subscriptions, and the assessments are levied on the old plan of 2 per cent of the annual salary of clerks for the first assessment. and 3 per cent. on each subsequent assessment. In some of the departments there were three assessments taken up to defray the expenses of the campaign of 1886, aggregating in all 8 per cent. of the annual salaries of the employes. It is not probable that the Republican party will get very much financial encouragement from the men who have succeeded in keeping them-selves in their official positions under this administration. Ninety-nine per cent of them hold their places by virtue of the civil-service law, and almost as heavy a per cent are frightened when they bear the word "assessment" mentioned. The first assessment for the approaching campaign is now being collected, and is to be expended for reorganization purposes through the State central committees. The second installment will be levied about August, and will be exper ded largely for free-trade literature and speakers. The third installment will come about October, and will be for the purpose of

buying voters. A Congressman's Advice.

Washington Special. Congressman Browne, of Indiana, has a constituent in Washington who occasionally indulges too freely in the flowing bowl. He has been a good fellow in his day, but, like men of his caliber, has rapidly descended the ladder, until now he is compelled to ask assistance to carry him through the day quite frequently. A few days ago he called on Mr. Browne and said that he wanted a dollar with which to get supper, lodging and breakfast. Mr. Browne handed ffty cents to him, with the remark: "You can get all that you want, as well as a few drinks, for this half-dollar."

He protested that he could do nothing of the

kind, and asked Mr. Browne how it could be accomplished. "Take this half-dollar," said the Congressman, "and spend it in the ordinary manner. Get full, and the police will pull you in and take care of you for the night and give you a breakfast in the morning."

The constituent pocketed the four bits and departed, and Mr. Browne forgot all about him until the next day. In the morning a policeman came to his house with a message from the constituent. He sent word that he had taken Mr. Browne's advice, had been arrested, and he wanted him to come and get him out of the police court

Approved by the President.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The President has ap proved the act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889; the act to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to certain portions of the reservation of the Sioux nation of Indians; the act ratifying an agreement with the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet and River Crow Indians in Montana; the act for the construction of an arsenal for the repair, storage and distribution of ordnance and ordnance stores for the use of the government at Columbia. Tenn.; the act providing for an extension of the system of beacon lights on the Illinois river; the act authorizing the Kansas. Texarka-na & Guif Railway Company to bridge the Red and Little rivers in Arkansas.

Indiana Pensions. Pensions have been granted the following-

named Indianians: J. Grassley, Bryant; L. Turner, Vevay; B. E. Chaney, Walton; C. Bowman, Madison; H. Robinson, Pierceville; W. Cochran, Lafayette; F. H. Chamberlain, Liberty; J. Piercon, Indianapolis; T. S. Sims, Elwood; W. L. Green, Farmland; W. D. France, Controlled B. Williams P. Williams P. Controlled B. Williams P. Williams P. Williams P. Controlled B. Williams P. William W. R. Egnew, Gentryville; R. Williams, Richmond; H. Thompson, New Corner; M. A. Cordey, Middleburg; S. B. Miller, Flora; W. E. Whittinghill, Scottsburg; J. Haggin, Terre Haute; S. Pogue, Monroe; S. Fetty, Kit; J. W. Tinsley, Hillsbore; W. C. Hubbard, Taylorsville; A. H. Doherty, Washington; W. T. Wade, Gentryville; widow of Z. H. P. Hand, Lafayette; widow of D. Morrison, New London; widow of T. V. Porter, Volga; father of N. Ingram, Tennyson; mother of R. Melvin, Epsom; minors of I. Lewis, Boundary. is, Boundary.

The Terre Haute Public Building. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Washington, May 1 .- Bids were opened to day by the supervising architect of the Treasury for labor and material required in the erection and completion of the interior finish of the postoffice building at Terre Haute, including iron stair and light wall. The bidders were as follows: Collins & Ohm, Terre Haute, \$32,000 and \$31,600; Robinson Planing-mills Company, Cincincati, \$21,451; John Mitchell, Louisville, \$32,928; John O'Connor, Buffalo, \$27,000; Robert Mitchell Furniture Company, Cincinnati, \$35.-276; Shover & Christian, Indianapolis, \$31,372; McCarthy & Baldwin, Washington, \$31,674; G. W. Corbett, Washington, \$25,500.

Indiana Patents. Special to the Indianapolis Journal-

WASHINGTON, May 1 .- Patents were granted

Indiana inventors to-day, as follows: Peter N. Applegate, Kimbali, combined harrow, leveler and cultivator; William L. Casaday South Bend, wheel cultivator; Charles M. Col line, South Bend, sprinkler; Noah H. Harris, assignor of one-half to H. W. Porter and C. M. Griffith, Vincennes, axle washer; Joseph Leach Haughville, assignor of one-half to C. G. Udell, North Indianapolis, hoop: Henry Mater, LaGro, fence; Henry L. McCoy, Lake, cultivator; John Miller, Lee, assignor of one-half to B. A. Linville, White, weaning muzzle for animals; Francis W. Robinson, Richmond, axle for threehing machine; Christopher C. Sharp, Indianapolis, inhaler.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, May 1.—Representative White left for his home at Fort Wayne, to-day, on receipt of a telegram announcing the serious illness of his son.

Representatives Steele and Matson left, to light, for Indianapolis. Hon. Richard S. Gregg, of Indiana, called on the President, to-day. William G. Platt, of Indiana, was to-day appointed to a \$1,400 position in the General Land

Office by transfer from the Treasury Depart-Hon. Willam E. Niblack, of Indiana, is here. The Comptroller of the Currency has declared second dividend of 20 per cent. in favor of the First National Bank of Pine Bluff, Ark.

The Secretary of the Treasury has trans-mitted to the House itemized accounts of expenditures under the appropriation for the entertainment of the delegates to the International Medical Congress, held here last Septem ber, showing that all the appropriation of \$10. 000, except \$1.12, has been expended. Not a dollar of the appropriation was paid out for liquor of any kind, although the statement has been frequently made that \$6,000 of it went

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Indications.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2-1 A. M. For Indiana and Illinois-Warmer; rain, preceded by fair weather in Indiana; light to fresh

southeasterly winds. For Ohio-Warmer weather, followed by slightly cooler on Thursday morning; fair weather: light to fresh northerly winds. For Michigan and Wisconsin-Warmer, fair weather, followed by rain in Wisconsin; light to

fresh easterly winds, becoming southeasterly.

Local Weather Report. Indianapolis, May 1, 1888.											
Time.		Bar.	Ther.	R. H.	Wind.	Weather	Prec.				
7 A. M 2 P. M 9 P. M		30.06 30.10 30.13	37 43 43	74 70 74	N'wat N'wat Neast	Cloudy. Cloudy. Cloudy.					

Maximum thermometer, 46; minimum thermon ter. 36.
Following is a comparative statement of the condition of temperature and precipitation on May 1

Normal.... Mean.... General Observations.

WASHINGTON, May 1, 9 P. M.

| Bar. |Ther| Wind. | Pr. | Weather

Nam Vanh sites	00 01	50	371		C12-
New York city	20.04	02	IN MSE	****	Cloudy.
Philadelphia, Pa	29.88	52	N'wst	T	Cloudy.
Washington City	29.94	52	N'wst	200	Clear.
Charleston, S. C	90 99		Swest		
Charleston, S. C	20.00	00	Owest	.vo	Fair.
San Autonio, Tex	29.96	68	5 east		Cloudy.
Jacksonville, Fla	29.94	68	Swest	T	Clear.
Atlanta, Ga	30.00	54	N'wst		Clear.
Denoncela Dia	20.00	64	North	1	Clear
Pensacola, Fia	30.02	0.4	Morth		Clear.
Montgomery, Ala	30.00	64	N'wst		
Vicksburg, Miss	30.00	66	North		Clear.
New Orleans, La			West.		
Charment Ta	20.04	00			
Shreveport, La	29.94	00	South	*****	CACAL.
Fort Smith, Ark	29.88	66	South		
Little Rock, Ark	29.98	62	S'east		Clear.
Galveston, Tex	30.00	68	South		
Palestine, Tex	20 00	00			
Latestine, Tex	20.00	00	S'east		
Brownsville, Tex	29.95	74			Cloudy.
Memphis, Tenn	30.02	60	Neast		Clear.
Nasnville, Tenn	30.08	48	Neast		
Louisville, Ky	30 19	50	Nonet	Per contract	Cloudy.
Louisville, My	190.12	1 32			
Indianapolis, Ind	30.12	42	Nesst	*****	Cloudy.
Cincinnati, O Pittsburg, Pa	30.12	44	North		Cloudy.
Pittsburg, Pa	30.04	42	N'wst	T	Rain.
Boise, I. T	99 86	49	North	. 14	Cloudy.
Doise, L. L.	20.00	40	MOFER		Cloudy.
Oswego, N. Y Calgary, N. W. T	29.98	38	North	****	Cloudy.
Calgary, N. W. T	29.90	42	Calm.	.02	Cloudy.
Toledo, O	30.14	40	North		Clear.
Minnedosa, N. W. T	99 90	40	S'east		Clare
Minnedosa. N. W. A	20.00	30			
Chicago, Ill	30.14	38	Neast		
Milwaukee, Wis	30.12	34	Calm.		Clear.
Duluth, Minn	30.18	30	Neast		Clear.
St. Paul, Minn	30 09	46	Seast		
OL Laut, Millian	20.00	1 40			
La Crosse, Wis	30.00	100	S'east	****	Clear.
Davenport, Ia	30.04		S'east		
Des Moines, Ia	30.00	44	East.	.01	Rain.
Concordia, Kan	29.60				Cloudy.
Keokuk, Ia	20.00	4.4			Cloudy.
Reokuk, Ia	30.00				
Cairo, Ill	30.06	52	Neast		
Springfield III	30.10	40	S'east		Clear.
St. Louis, Mo	30.06	46	East.		Clear.
Carinafald Ma	99 80	60			Clear.
Springfield, Mo	. 20.00	00			
Leavenworth, Kan.	30.20	60			Clear.
Omaha, Neb	. 29.82	44	East.		Clear.
Valentine, Neb	29.70	46	Neast	T	Rain.
Yankton, D. T	99 75	44	East	2000	Rain. Cloudy.
Markett, D. L	29.98		Q		Cleady
Moorhead, Minn		44	South	*****	Cloudy.
Ft. McKinney, W. 7 Bismarck, D. T	29.60	50	West.	.04	MAID.
Bumarck, D. T.	. 29.94	38	S'east	.18	Rain.
Fort Buford, D. T.	29.6	11 56	East.	1 09	Rain.
Post Caster M.	90 50	1 4	N'	1 7	Clear.
Fort Custer, M. T	29.58				
Qu Apelle, N. W. T.	. 20.70	5 56			Cloudy.
Cheyenne, Wy. T	29.58	54	North	T	Rain.
North Platte, Neb.	29.48				Clear.
Despes Col	90 40				Clear.
Denver, Col	100	1 32			
W. Las Animas, Col.	40.44	6			Clear.
Fort Elliott, Tex.	29.58	3 70	South		Clear.
Fort Elliott, Tex Fort Sill, I. T	129.80	66			Clear.
Post Davis Ton	20 7	1 7			
Fort Davis, Tex	00.1	1 2	Swest	****	CO.
El Paso, Tex	29.70	7:	West		Clear.
Salt Lake City, U. 7	29.7	4	N ws	1	Cloudy.
Santa Fe, N. M	29.66	5 55	West		Fair.
Mantenes Cal	00 14	2 0			Cloudy.
Montrose, Col	.1-0.3	31 04	Elo cut		., Cloudy.
The Therese of the	destinis	on	-		TO DESCRIPTION OF
T-Traces of pre	whiteers	VII.			

Defaulting Tax Collector.

LANCASTER. Pa., May 1 -Wm. G. Duttonofer, tax collector of Columbia borough, is a defaulter for nearly \$6,000, and in court yester-day afternoon the bondsmen declared that the signatures to the bond were forged. They asked for a rule to set aside the judgment against them, but the court refused it. Duttenhofer admits the forgery.

M. E. GENERAL CONFERENCE

The Quadrennial Session Opened in Due Form, Bishop Bowman Presiding.

Protests Against Admission of Female Delegates and Objections to a Number of the Other Sex-A Report Expected To-Day.

NEW YORK, May 1 .- The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church opened its session, this morning, in the Metropolitan Opera-house. Long before the appointed hour the vast auditorium commenced to fill up with the ministerial delegates. The bishops occupied seats on the stage. The galleries were crowded with ladies and gentlemen and the boxes with the wives of delegates and their friends. The proceedings were opened with prayer, singing and the reading of the Scriptures. Bishop Foss read a passage from the Bible, and Rev. Dr. Quinn, of Wisconsin, delivered the prayer, Bishop Bowman, the senior bishop, presided and conducted the exercises. At the conclusion of the religious exercises, Bishop Bowman said:

We are at this hour in the presence of new sur-roundings, which call for a new movement in the election of delegates. At first each candidate pre-sented his credentials in person, and in ordinary cases this simple method of procedure was satisfac-tory, but, as the movement spread and the number of delegates increased, greater supervision and care became necessary, especially when information is re-ceived from reliable sources that a number of those presenting themselves as delegates are known to be ineligible. The list of candidates this year is a large one, and contains many names whose eligibility is not yet satisfactorily established, and a number of protests have been lodged in our hands to be dealt with by the conference when the question of the election of the candidates is in order. Our general rules provide that the names of the parties challenged election of the candidates is in order. Our general rules provide that the names of the parties challenged shall not be called until a quorum of unchallenged delegates shall be found to be present. The conference will then act as is just and lawful. We are aware that we stand in the presence of several important questions requiring our decision, and we urge upon you the necessity of patience and earnest prayers for our guidance in determining what course shall be most just and most likely to further the interests of, our church.

At the close of Bishop Bowman's remarks, Rev. Dr. T. B. Neeley, of Philadelphia, gave notice that he had a statement to make when the question of the eligibility of candidates for delegates came before the conference.

The number of ministerial delegates elected is 288, and the number of lay delegates 175. Among the lay delegates are six women. Among the reserve delegates every State and Territory in the Union is represented, and there are delegates from Canada, Mexico, China, Japan, Africa, Italy, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland and India.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Olin, David S. Monroe was elected permanent secretary.

The delegates then discussed the appointment of a committee to report upon contested seats. Rev. Dr. J. W. Hamilton proposed that two committees be formed, consisting of one clerical member and one lay member from each district, respectively, and that they be instructed to report at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Rev. Dr. Olin seconded this, and it was

adopted. The leading questions to be settled by the committee are the admission of women as delegates and the admission of delegates from foreign countries. Ex-Judge Enoch L. Fancher made the address of welcome. Bishop Bowman replied and thanked the members of the New York Confer-

ence for the hospitality extended.

Bishop Bowman afterward presented papers containing the names of contested delegates. Dr. Neely demanded the names of the contested delegates, and of those who had presented the protests. He said he wanted to know the nature of the protests, and not have them filtered through a committee.

Amendment after amendment was offered until Bishop Andrews arose and said the bishop wanted the papers to be read openly, and desired no delicacy to be shown in making everything public. The papers were finally read. The women delegates are Frances E. Willard, president of the Women's Christian Temper

ance Union; Mrs. Mary T. Lathrop, of Jackson, Mich.; Mrs. Angelina F. Newman, who is prominent in the anti-Mormon agitation; Mrs. Harriet A. Reberts, of Nebraska; Miss Mary Meed. Mrs. In:zie D. Vankirk, of Putsburg; Mrs. Henrietta Hodgetts and Mrs. Rose S. Harding, of North Nebraska; Mrs. Sallie M. Logan and Mrs. Sallie N. Needles, of Southern Illinois; Mrs. J. M. Hartrough, of Dakota; Mrs. Charlotte E. Fisher, of Colorado; Mrs. Jennie R. Preston, Mrs. C. R. Cleveland, and Mrs. L. S. Coleman.

Bishop Bowman appointed two committees, of sixteen each, consisting of one from each of the twelve districts and four at large, to consider the eligibility of the women and the foreign delegates. The names of the men who have been protested against are John M. Cornell, John M. Phillips and Robert E. Pat-tison, lay delegates elect from the con-ferences of Italy, Mexico and North India, respectively, and John E. Rickards, from Montana. These who signed the protests against these and the women are E. E. Bentley, West Virginia Conference; R. P. Raymond, Missouri Conference; H. H. Hitchcock, Detroit Conference; G. Gordon, Michigan Conference; Wm. Koenick, St. Louis German; E. A. Loeber, Chicago German; J. H. Johnson, Norway; A. H. Haagensen, Norwegian and Danish; P. F. Schneider, Central German; W. H. Hunter, Central Illinois; A.-Wheeler, Erie Conference, and Galvin Pickert, Tennessee Conference. The members give two reasons for entering their protest against the admission of the women. First, on the ground that their admission implies and compels a vital interpretation by this body of a law not enacted by the General Conference, but which was ordained by the constitutional process; and second, because their admission modifies the construction of the General Conference in a manner to an extent not contemplated by those who gave

the latter its delegated power. The foreign delegates are objected to on the ground that they do not reside within the bounds of the conferences whose certificates they bear. John E. Richards, from the Montana Conference, is objected to on the ground that he was elected by a conference not convened in accordance with the plain provision of the Discipline.

both as to time and place.

Bishop Randolph Foster presided after recess. The entire afternoon was occupied in drawing the names of the delegates from a box for choice of seats in the auditorium. The report from the committee considering the eligibility of women will be presented at the opening of the proceedings to-morrow, and will doubtless create considerable discussion.

POLITICAL NEWS.

The Late Mr. Conkling Did Not Write a Let ter Indorsing Gresham for President. St. Louis, May 1.-The Republican concludes a long article on Gresham's candidacy to-day, with the following letter, written to a prominent Missouri Republican:

No. 2 Wall Street.
NEW YORK, March 1, 1888. My Dear Sir-Yours of the 24th ult. at hand. No such letter as the man you mention told you of was ever written. It might be well for you to write Judge G. and inquire. Hastily and sincerely.
ROSCOE CONELING.

New Hampshire Democrats. CONCORD, N. H., May 1.-The Democratic State convention met to-day, and in point of attendance was the largest ever held in this State, many delegates being unable to obtain seats. J. M. Mitchell, of Concord, was elected president, with the usual lists of vice-presidents and secretaries. Mr. Mitchell then delivered his address. which was frequently applanded, his allusions to President Cleveland calling out manifestations of hearty applause. The resolutions as adopted beartily indorse the administration of President Cleveland, and recommend him for renomination; they approve of the President's message to Congress on the subject of tariff reform and the reduction of war taxes. The convention then proceeded to ballot for delegates to the national convention, Col. G. F. Noyes declining to have his name used as a candidate. The result of the ballot was: Whole number of votes, 578, of which Daniel Conner, of Manchester, received 563: Joseph C. Moore, of Gilford, 562; Alvan W. Sulloway, of Frankton, 572, and Frank Jones, of Portsmouth, 575, and they were declared elected. No instructions were given delugates, but they are all for Cleveland.

Lincoln League at Silverwood. Special to the Indianapolis Journal SILVERWOOD, May 1.-The Republicans of Fulton township, this county, organized the Fulton Lincoln League, on Saturday, and elected H. C. Randolph president, Albert Burnside vice president, Alex. C. Jones treasurer, Charles T. Connell corresponding secretary and F. E. Randolph recording secretary. The league

sends the following gentlemen as delegates the State convention of League clubs: John J. Safely, William Lewis, A. P. Burnside, Martin L. Stanton and William Ratcliffe.

Delegates to Chicago.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 1 .- The Republican convention of the First congressional district to-day elected L. Holden Parker and Jesse Stone delegates to the national Republican convention. They are uninstructed, but are for Gov. J. M. Rusk for president, with Walter Q. Gresham as

GARDEN CITY, Kan., May 1.-At the Republican congressional district convention for the Seventh district A. H. Heber and C. C. Curties were chosen delegates to Chicago, both delegates for Blaine as first choice, and for second hoice, one is for Depew and the other for

CLINTON JUNCTION, Wia. May 1 .- Holden Parker, of Beloit, and Jesse Stone, of Watertown, were to-day chosen delegates to the Republican national convention from the First Wisconsin district. They are uninstructed and nominally for Rusk, but will support Greeham. VANDALIA, Ill., May 1.-The Republicans of the Seventeenth Illinois congressional district to-day selected Benson Wood, of Effingham, and R. T. Higgins, of Vandalia, delegates to the na-

tional convention. They go uninstructed, but both favor Judge Gresham. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 1.—Wm. Brown, of Island Grove, and John A. Ayers, of Jackson-ville, were elected to-day as national Republican convention delegates in the Thirteenth district of Illinois. No instructions were given them.

BROCKTON, Mass, May 1.—The Second con-gressional district Republican convention today elected Wm. H. Bent, of Taunton, and Eben L. Ripley, of Higham, delegates to the national convention. No preferences were expressed. DETROIT, Mich., May 1 -Second district Re-

publicans elected C. T. Mitchell, B. F. Groves, Gen. George Spaidings, J. L. Gilbert delegates to the national convention at Chicago, and instructed them for Alger. Boston, May 1.-The Fifth congressional dis-

trict Republican convention to-day nominated as delegates to the Chicago convention Hon. E. D. Hayden and Rev. E. A. Capen.

For Congress. VANDALIA, Ill., May 1 .- The Republican congressional convention for the Seventeenth Illinois district nominated John J. Brown for Con-

JUNCTION CITY, Kan., May 1. - The Republicans of the Fifth congressional district to-day re-nominated Hon. John A. Anderson by acciama-

GARDEN CITY, Kan., May I .- The Republicans of the Seventh congressional district unanimousnominated Hon. S. R. Peters here to-day.

South Carolina Republicans. COLUMBIA, S. C., May 1 .- The State Republican convention met to-day, and the chairman. in his address, advecated the sending of unpledged delegates to the national convention. The following delegates-at-large were elected: E. M. Brayton and W. N. Taft (white), and W. T. Myers and Robert Smalls (colored). The mention of Chauncey M. Depew's name was greeted with applause, and Blaine's was most ondly cheered.

Union Labor Party.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 1. - The Union Labor State convention this morning instructed delegates to the national convention to vote for A. Streetor, of Illinois, for President, and T. V. Powderly for Vice president. The convention nominated W. K. Duvall, of Pulaski, for Chief-justice; G. W. Terry, of Nevada, for Secretary of State, and authorized the executive committee to fill the rest of the State ticket.

Kokomo Lincoln League. secial to the Indianapoirs Journa KOKOMO, May 1 .- At a meeting of the Koko-

mo Lincoln League, held Monday evening, the following delegates were elected to represent the local order in the State League meeting on Wednesday: John E. Moore, John N. Loop, W. C. Purdum, H. E. McMonigal, B. B. Johnson. Republican Club at Whiteland. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

WHITELAND, Ind., May 1 .- The Republicans

of Whiteland beld an enthusiastic meeting

Monday night. A Lincoln League club was organized and about fifty charter members enrolled. Delegates were selected to attend the State League convention. As Unpledged Delegation. SACRAMENTO, Cal., May 1 .- The Republican

State convention was called to order at 3 o'clock this afternoon. M. M. Este was chosen temporary chairman. It was resolved to refer all resolutions to the proper committees. This signifies that an unpledged delegation will be sent to

Annual Meeting at Acton Park. The annual meeting was held at Acton Park yesterday. The committee on the camp meeting programme reported that arrangements had been made with Dr. Keene, pastor of Roberts Park Church, for taking sole management of the camp-meeting exercises, and that by agreement with the railroad company, no trains would be run on Sundays. The association unanimously adopted the report. In the election of officers the following were chosen: President, Dr. Samson Tincher: trustees, Dr. E. L. Dolph, Will Cumback, Greensburg; Mr. Hodell, Lawrenceburg: Mr. McKee, Brookville; Mr. Roboins, Shelbyville; J. R. Budd and J. B. Conner, Indianapolis. The time for beginning the camp-meeting was fixed for July 18, and it will run two weeks, to be succeeded by two weeks of a lecture course. Dr. Keene announced that arrangements had been made for Dr. Thoburn, Dr. Lowry, Bishop Taylor, of Africa, and others from abroad to be present at the camp-meeting.

most important ever held at the park. Can't Teach a Dude Anything.

Detroit Free Press.

for \$5.

"I'll warrant that cigarette smoking will seriously affect any smoker's vision inside of two years," says a Chicago doctor; but that won't have the least effect on cigarette smokers. They'd smoke if they knew they'd lose a leg. Mr. Stevenson as a Novelist.

Robert Louis Stevenson is so ill that he has

to do his writing lying down. A great deal of

The meeting in all respects promises to be the

Stevenson's literary work appears to have been written when he was lying-like thunder. "I AM wearv of living." mouned poor Mrs. Black, "For I m fairly worn out with the ache in my back

My nerves are a chain Of weakness and pain,
And my poor head is aching as if it would crack."
"Now, don': be discouraged," cried good Mrs. White,
"It is never so dark but there's promise of light; I can tell you, in brief. What will give you relief-

Pierce's Favorite Prescription will soon set you It is the only remedy for woman's peculiar weaknesses and ailments sold by druggists under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers that it will give satisfaction in every case or money will be refunded. See guarantee on bottle wrapper. Large bottles (100 doses) \$1. Six



Thispow der never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than he ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short-weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. BOYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, N. Y.